



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

USS SAIPAN (LHA 2)
FPO AE 09549-1605

SAIPANINST 3006.1

LHA 2/00A

1 MAR 06

USS SAIPAN (LHA 2) INSTRUCTION 3006.1

Subj: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Encl: (1) USS SAIPAN (LHA 2) Family Disaster Planning Guide

1. Purpose. To establish the command Disaster Preparedness Plan, and to publish program policy, procedures, and responsibilities.

2. Background. Recent events have made it clear that each command, its Sailors, and their families must have a plan to cope with unforeseen natural disasters and man-made catastrophes. Everyone must know what to do in case of an emergency. Having this knowledge will not only save lives, but will enhance the command's ability to locate and ascertain the condition of displaced family members.

3. Discussion. SAIPAN will establish an effective communications network utilizing the Departments, Ombudsman, Command Master Chief, and designated personnel to assist Sailors and their families with disaster preparedness planning and locating of personnel and families in times of crisis. During any crisis, the primary means of communication, information, and location will be through the individual Departments, Ombudsman, and the Command Master Chief. If a natural or man-made catastrophe occurs while SAIPAN is in homeport, SAIPAN will establish a Family Support Detachment to assist the Ombudsman in any way practical.

4. Applicability. This instruction is applicable to all SAIPAN Sailors and their immediate families.

5. Action

a. Executive Officer

(1) Oversee the execution of the Ombudsman/command communication plan as required.

(2) Oversee the establishment of the SAIPAN Family Support Detachment when required.

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b. Command Master Chief

(1) Be the primary Coordinator and Point of Contact (via Sailor's Department) for Sailors who are not able to contact their immediate family via personal telephone, email, or Sailor phone during a regional natural or man-made emergency.

(2) Act as the Family Support Detachment Chief Petty Officer in Charge when established.

c. Command Chaplain. Be the Alternate Family Support Detachment OIC when established.

d. Department Heads

(1) Ensure all personnel complete accurate recall numbers and immediate family information in Relational Admin (RADM) during check-in and quarterly verification thereafter. RADM is utilized as the baseline database for recall information.

(2) Ensure all personnel keep a current Page 2 and Division Officer notebook records for NOK and appropriate family information.

e. Administrative Officer. Coordinate RADM entries, planning, and completion of Page 2 verification and quarterly RADM verification.

f. SAIPAN Sailors. If on board when a catastrophe strikes in the area of your immediate family, attempt to contact your family via personal cell phone (only if in homeport), Sailor phone, or email. If unable to contact family, provide the following information to the Command Master Chief via your Department:

Family member's names
Last known location
Last known telephone number

If on leave, TAD, or travel in area of a catastrophe, attempt to contact the command via Quarterdeck or Department telephone numbers. If unable to do so, contact the command Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman will have voicemail capability. Let the command or Ombudsman know where you are and if you're planning on evacuating, where you are going to, who in your family is missing (if any),

The command, Ombudsman, or voicemail will pass any command information available at that time. Stay calm and check in every three to four hours for an update (if available). If you cannot reach the command or Ombudsman, check your local television or radio stations for information. Be assured that if underway when an emergency occurs, the Ombudsman will update the command regarding what actions the local emergency agencies are advising families to do.

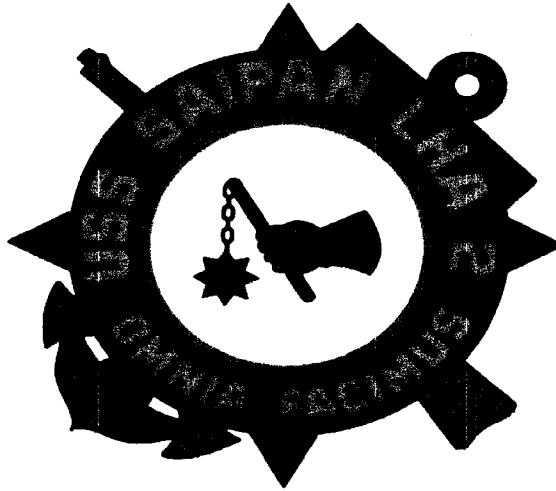
g. Unaccompanied family members shall: If an emergency occurs in your area while your Sailor is at sea, follow the advisories posted by local authorities and contact the command Ombudsman. Ensure all family members, including children, know how to contact the Ombudsman in an emergency. Let the Ombudsman know where you are, if evacuating, where you are going to, who in your family is missing (if any), what you are planning to do once you arrive at the evacuation site, and how the command or Ombudsman can get back in touch with you. The command, Ombudsman, or voicemail will pass any command information available at that time. Stay calm and check in every three to four hours for an update (if available). If you cannot reach the command or Ombudsman, check your local television or radio stations for information. Once the Ombudsman gets your information she/he will pass the information to the command. Enclosure (1) and its appendices are provided as reference for the establishment of a comprehensive family disaster preparedness plan. It is the command's desire that all hands and their families are prepared for any emergency.

6. Review. AIMD Officer shall review this instruction annually or upon reference changes as necessary.

R.D. Fitzpatrick
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Distribution:
SAIPANINST 5605.1H (List I, Case A)

USS SAIPAN (LHA 2) Family Disaster Planning



This enclosure is provided as a resource for your disaster preparedness planning. It includes suggested actions to prepare your home and family for a wide range of crises. Please take the time to talk about these issues with your families.

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Suggested Disaster Planning For Families Of USS SAIPAN

Step 1: Understand What Could Happen

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What hazards could affect your home?

Terrorist acts, fire, hazardous materials spills, power outages, hurricanes, flash floods, tornadoes and winter storms can happen anywhere, and to anyone.

Look around where you live. Are you near an interstate? That is good for easy access in case of emergency, but it could also be a potential site for a hazardous materials spill? Are you in a flood zone? Ask yourself what emergencies or disasters could occur in your area.

Community Warning Signals

Determine if your local community has some form of disaster warning signal. If so, find out what it sounds like and what you should do when you hear it. If your community does not have a warning signal, work with authorities to develop a system. Either way, always keep a battery-powered radio with fresh batteries handy. If nothing else, you will have access to the regions Emergency Broadcast System and Weather Service announcements through your radio.

Find Out About Community Disaster Plans

Find out about the disaster plans at your workplace, your children's school or daycare center, your community, and other places where you or your family spend time.

If a Disaster or Emergency Strikes

As we learned from 9/11, Hurricanes Katrina and Ivan, the following things may happen:

- There may be significant numbers of casualties/damage to buildings and the infrastructure. Employers need up-to-date information about your medical needs and on how to contact your family.
- Health and mental health resources in the affected communities may be strained to their limits, even overwhelmed.
- Extensive media coverage, strong public fear, and international implications may continue for a prolonged period.
- Workplaces and schools may be closed, and domestic and international travel may be restricted.
- You and your family or household may have to evacuate an area, avoiding roads blocked for your safety.
- Cleanup may take many months.
- If a chemical or biological emergency occurs, you can be exposed to the toxins by inhaling them, swallowing contaminated food, water, or medication, or by touching or coming in

contact with contaminated items. You may be told by authorities to evacuate to a designated location or be asked to shelter in your home, sealing all windows and doors and closing off air intakes.

Step 2: Create an Emergency/Disaster Plan

Meet with Your Family

Discuss the types of disasters and emergencies that are most likely to happen and what to do in each case. Explain the dangers to children and plan to share the responsibilities, working as a team. If you have in-home childcare, include the caregiver in your plan. A Personal Action Plan is an important part of this process because it gives you a chance to think through what you would do in an actual emergency. The plan should include information such as your local Emergency Alert System radio or television station, evacuation assembly centers in your area, emergency phone numbers, and pet care arrangements. The information should be posted on your refrigerator or in some other prominent spot as well as included in your disaster kit.

Determine Where to Meet

- A place right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire.
- A location outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home. Make wallet cards, so everyone will know the address and phone number of the place where you are to meet. For older children, select a "safe house" in areas they frequent — until it is safe to meet at your predetermined location.

Have an "Out-of-Town" Contact

Ask an out-of-town friend or relative to be your contact. After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Other family members should call this person and tell them where they are. Everyone must know the contact's phone number, and cell phone number if they have one. If telephones are not working, try email if it is available. Be aware that cell phones are often overloaded during and immediately after an emergency, so it is important to know "land line" phone numbers as well.

Have an Emergency Plan for the Mobility-Impaired

Keep support items in the same place so that they can always be found quickly. For those who have home-health caregivers, particularly for those who are bed-bound, it is essential to have an alternate plan if the home-health caregiver cannot make it to you.

What to Do if an Emergency/Disaster Strikes

- If the disaster occurs near you, be prepared to give first aid and get help for the seriously injured.
- If the emergency occurs while you are at home, check for damage using a flashlight. Do not light matches or candles or turn on electrical switches.
- Check for fires, electrical, and other household hazards. Be aware that spilled bleaches, gasoline, and other liquids may produce deadly fumes when chemicals mix or be a

fire hazard. Get advice from the local fire department on how to clean up spilled liquids, especially if there are noxious fumes.

- Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the gas water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows and get everyone outside quickly.
- Shut off any other damaged utilities. Know in advance how to shut off all utility valves and the electricity.
- Make plans for your pets if you need to evacuate. Do not leave them outside. If you do not need to evacuate, confine or secure your pets (they are frightened too, may run away, or bite someone).
- Check on your neighbors, especially those who are elderly or disabled.
- Call your family contact — do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.

If Children are in School During a Disaster or Emergency

Check the local media for announcements about changes in school openings and closings. Parents can always pick up their children during the school day, but sometimes the safest place might be the school itself. For older children who self-transport, tell them to follow the instructions of authorities.

Look to Your Neighbors

Working with neighbors can save lives and property. Know your neighbors' skills (i.e., medical, technical) and consider how you can help neighbors with special needs, such as disabled or elderly persons. Make plans for childcare in case parents can't get home. Know What to Do:

In an Evacuation

- Listen to your battery-powered radio and follow the instructions of local emergency officials.
- Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Take your Disaster Supplies Kit. You will put this together in Step 3 below.
- Listen to your battery-powered radio or car radio and use travel routes specified by local authorities - don't use shortcuts because certain areas may be impassable or dangerous.
- If you do not own a vehicle or drive, learn in advance what your community's arrangements are for those without private transportation.

If Told to "Shelter-in-Place" or to "Stay Put"

- Local officials may ask residents to shelter-in-place during a chemical or hazardous materials emergency. This means you must remain in your home or office and protect yourself there.
- Lock all windows and exterior doors and close vents and fireplace dampers. Turn off all fans and heating and air conditioning systems.
- Get your disaster supplies kit and make sure the battery-powered radio is working.
- Go to an interior room without windows that is above ground level. Some chemicals are heavier than air and may seep into basements.

- Using duct tape, seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room. Include spaces around pipes.
- Listen to the radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate.

Have an Emergency Plan for Your Pets

Due to health regulations, animals are not allowed inside emergency shelters. Make arrangements for your pets, either securing them in your home or transporting them to a safe place.

Make arrangements for your pets as part of your household disaster planning. If you must evacuate your home, always take your pets with you, but remember pets will not be allowed in public emergency shelters.

Preparing Pets For Evacuation

The best way to protect your family from the effects of a disaster is to have a disaster plan. If you are a pet owner, that plan must include your pets. Being prepared can save their lives. If you must evacuate, make sure you find a safe shelter for your pets. If it's not safe for you, it's not safe for them. Pets left behind can become injured, lost or ill, so prepare now for the day when you and your pets may have to leave your home.

Don't forget your pet when preparing a family disaster plan. Assemble a portable pet disaster supplies kit.

Keep items in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be easily carried. Your pet disaster supplies kit should include:

- Medications, immunization records, and a first aid kit. Sturdy leashes, muzzles, harnesses, and carriers or cages to transport pets safely. Carriers should be large enough for the pet to stand comfortably, turn around, and lie down. Include blankets or towels for bedding and warmth.
- Current photos of your pets in case they get lost.
- Food, drinking water, bowls, cat litter/pan, and can opener.
- Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your veterinarian.
- Pet beds and toys, if easily transportable.

Have a Safe Place To Take Your Pets

Many public disaster shelters cannot accept pets because of health, safety regulations and other considerations. The only animals allowed in some shelters are service animals that assist people with disabilities. Research your sheltering options before a disaster strikes. Work with your local emergency management and humane organizations to develop sheltering alternatives for people with pets.

- Contact hotels and motels outside your immediate area to check policies on accepting pets.
- Ask friends, relatives, or others outside your area whether they could shelter your animals in an emergency.

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- Prepare a list of animal shelters, boarding facilities, and veterinarians who could shelter animals in an emergency.

Know What To Do As a Disaster Approaches

- Call ahead to confirm emergency shelter arrangements for you and your pets.
- Check to be sure your pet disaster supplies are ready to take at a moments notice.
- Bring all pets into the house so you won't have to search for them if you have to leave in a hurry.
- Make sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars and up-to-date identification tags.

If You Shelter in Place ("Stay Put")

- Identify a safe area of your home where you can all stay together, including your pets.
- Keep dogs on leashes and cats in carriers. Be sure they are wearing identification tags.
- Have medications and a supply of pet food and water inside watertight containers.

In Case You're Not Home

Make arrangements in advance for a trusted neighbor to take your pets and meet you at a predetermined location. Make sure that the person is comfortable around your pets, knows where they are likely to be, knows where your disaster supplies are kept and has a key to your home. If you use a pet-sitting service discuss this possibility well in advance.

After a Disaster

Walk pets on a leash until they become re-oriented to their home - often familiar scents and landmarks may be altered and pets could easily be confused and become lost. Also, downed power lines, reptiles brought in with high water and debris can all pose a threat for animals after a disaster.

If pets cannot be found after a disaster, contact the local animal control office to find out where lost animals can be reclaimed. Bring along a picture of your pet if possible. Get your pets back into their normal routines as soon as possible. After a disaster, animals can become aggressive or defensive - monitor their behavior. If these problems persist or if your pet seems to be having any health problems, talk to your veterinarian.

Step 3: The Preparedness Checklist: What You Need to Know

Emergency Numbers

Post emergency numbers by all your phones (fire, police, ambulance, your physician, etc.). Teach your children how to call these numbers and when it is appropriate to do so. Include emergency numbers for water/sewer, electricity, gas, and the National Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222).

Utilities

Know how and when to turn off water, gas, and electricity at the main switches or valves and share this information with each family member. Keep any tools you will need near gas and water shut off valves. Remember, turn off the utilities only if you suspect the lines are damaged or if you are instructed to do so. Do not turn off gas unless you suspect a leak or local officials advise to do so. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on. It might take several weeks for a professional to respond. In the meantime, you may be unable to heat your home, make hot water or cook.

Fire Extinguisher

Be sure everyone knows how to use your fire extinguishers (ABC type), and where they are located in your home.

Smoke Alarms

Install smoke alarms on each level of your home, especially near the bedrooms. Follow local codes and manufacturer's instructions about installation requirements. Test monthly.

Escape Routes and Safe Spots

Determine the best escape routes out of your home. Find two ways out of each room. Also, find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster. (For example, if a tornado approaches, go to the lowest floor of your home or an interior room or closet with no windows.)

If Electrical Power is Lost

- Check to see if neighbors have power. If they are also without service, call your local power company.
- Use a flashlight or battery-operated lantern. Do not use candles for emergency lighting. Candles and kerosene lanterns are fire hazards.
- Turn off all major appliances. Wait until electrical service is returned to your home before switching appliances back on.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible. Food can be kept cold for a day or two if the doors are kept closed.
- Use portable generators cautiously. Make sure they are outside in a well-ventilated area. Refuel a generator only after it has cooled.
- In cold weather, drain pumps, supply lines, water heaters, and boilers - these can freeze when the power is lost. So can traps in drains of tubs, sinks, commodes, washing machines, and dishwashers. In order to avoid burst pipes, close the main water valve and open the spigots and supply lines and drain them. In advance, provide your power company with a list of all life support equipment required by family members. Develop a contingency plan that includes an alternate power source for the equipment or relocating the effected person.

First Aid/CPR

Take a Red Cross first aid and CPR class as a family.

Inventory Home Possessions

Make a visual or written record of your possessions to help you claim losses in the event of damage. Include photographs of cars, boats, and recreational vehicles. Get professional appraisals of jewelry, collectibles, artwork, or other items that may be difficult to evaluate. Also, photograph the exterior of your home. Include the landscaping that may not be insurable, but does increase the value of your property for tax purposes. Make copies of receipts and canceled checks for valuable items.

Insurance Coverage

Check to ensure you have adequate insurance coverage. Homeowners insurance does not cover floods and some other major disasters. If you are in an area that can flood, talk with your insurance agent about getting flood insurance.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS POCs

1) READY.Gov U.S. Department of Homeland Security (www.ready.gov)

Provides information on establishing emergency kits (food, water, first aid) and information on creating family emergency plans.

2) FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (www.fema.gov)

Provides information on preparing for disasters, planning checklists, and links to other resources.

3) AMERICAN RED CROSS (www.redcross.org)

Provides disaster-planning education, information on preparing for disasters, shelter locations, and the recovery process.

4) VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (www.vaemergency.com)

Provides information on preparing for disasters, planning checklists, and links to other resources.

5) HAMPTON ROADS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (www.hremc.org)

Provides area specific information on preparing for disasters, planning checklists, and links to other resources.

GENERAL INFORMATION POCs

1) TASK FORCE NAVY FAMILY (www.taskforcenavyfamily.navy.mil/NavyFamilies/)

Provides information, assistance, and support links.

**2) FLEET & FAMILY SUPPORT CENTERS OF HAMPTON ROADS (www.ffcscnorva.navy.mil)
(757) 444-2102**

Provides services including financial/debt management counseling, family counseling, anger and stress management, and numerous other services.

3) Naval Services FamilyLine (www.lifelines.navy.mil/Familyline)

Provides support, education, and information.

COMPASS "A Course For Navy Life" Spouses Mentoring Spouses

To register in Norfolk contact 322-9199 or email COMPASSNorfolk@nsfamilyline.org

Shelter Locations And Information

Shelter locations can vary from city to city or based on the disaster. At the onset of any disaster, local governments will make information regarding shelter locations readily available. Be sure to check with local officials and listen to the radio for the most up to date information.

Items to bring to shelter:

In the case of an evacuation, families should prepare to take care of themselves without outside help for several days. The average amount of time for an evacuation is three days.

1. Sleeping bags or two blankets per person. Most shelters will be located in schools and other public buildings. While they will have a limited amount of supplies, you and your family will be much more comfortable if you bring your own supplies.
2. Emergency preparation guides. Get these now. They contain valuable information not only on the immediate emergency, but what you need to do and know to recover – such as what aid is available and signs of stress in family members.
3. Water, stored in plastic bottles with screw caps; one gallon per person per day. Water services may be disrupted at the shelter as well in the early hours of an emergency. See related pages.
4. Board games for entertainment.
5. Special items for infants (clothes, diapers, milk or formula, powder, bottles and nipples, food, small toys, blankets, portable crib, etc.).
6. Personal hygiene items such as soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, deodorant, and feminine supplies.
7. First aid kit, including adhesive bandages, aspirin, liquid soap and prescription medications.

8. Non-perishable canned or packaged food and drinks (corned beef, tuna fish, apple sauce, cookies, juice, etc.); preferably that requires no cooking and a non-electric can opener. It may take a day or more to set up a regular meal schedule at a shelter.
9. Reading and writing materials.
10. Battery powered flashlight in case of power loss.

Additional Items to Include:

- Change of clothes, including rain gear, sturdy shoes, and extra socks and underwear.
- Extra pair of glasses or contacts, and contact lens case and solution.
- Pillows.
- Pens or pencils.
- Sewing kit.
- Emergency cooking equipment, such as a camp stove.
- Plastic cups, plates, and utensils. The shelter may not have utensils in the early hours of an emergency.
- Credit cards and cash.
- Special items for elderly or disabled family members.

Emergency Phone numbers

Police-Fire-Rescue (State & Federal):

US Coast Guard Search & Rescue 484-8192
Virginia State Police (Suffolk only) 925-2432
Virginia State Police (All other areas) (800) 582-8350
North Carolina Highway Patrol (919) 733-7952

Police-Fire-Rescue (Local)	Police/Sheriff Non-Emergency	Fire-Dept. Non-Emergency
<u>Newport News</u>	247-2500	247-2500
<u>Virginia Beach</u>	427-5000	427-4228
<u>Hampton</u>	727-6111	727-6580
<u>York County</u>	890-3621	890-3600
<u>Poquoson</u>	868-3501	868-8264
<u>James City County</u>	253-1800	220-0626
<u>Chesapeake</u>	547-6161	547-6297
<u>Charles City County</u>	829-9265	911

<u>Norfolk</u>	441-5610	441-5777
<u>Smithfield</u>	357-3247	357-3231
<u>Suffolk</u>	925-6350	925-6380
<u>Mathews</u>	725-7177	725-2119
<u>Portsmouth</u>	393-8389	393-8765
<u>Williamsburg</u>	220-2331	220-6220
<u>Gloucester</u>	693-3890	693-3890

American Red Cross

<u>Portsmouth/West Chesapeake</u>	393-1031
<u>Suffolk</u>	539-6645
<u>Norfolk-East Chesapeake</u>	446-7700
<u>Hampton Roads</u>	838-7320
<u>York/Poquoson</u>	898-3090
<u>Colonial Virginia</u>	253-0228
<u>Gloucester County</u>	693-5554
<u>Virginia Beach</u>	428-9081
<u>Williamsburg</u>	253-0228
<u>Plymouth, N.C.</u>	(252) 793-4560
<u>Elizabeth City, N.C.</u>	(252) 335-2185
<u>Hertford, N.C.</u>	(252) 332-3721
<u>Northampton County, N.C.</u>	(252) 534-2721

Utilities

<u>North Carolina Power</u>	(919) 473-6780 / (888) 667-3000
<u>North Carolina Power (Outer Banks)</u>	(888) 667-3000
<u>Hatteras Island Electric</u>	(919) 995-5616
<u>Ocracoke Island Electric</u>	(919) 928-3351

Dominion Virginia Power:

All Areas	(888) 667-3000
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Virginia Natural Gas:

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All Areas (877) 572-3342

Commonwealth Gas (800) 544-5606

Waterworks:

Chesapeake 382-3550

Norfolk 823-1000

Peninsula 926-1000

Portsmouth 393-8561

Virginia Beach 427-5075

C&P, GTE & Bell Atlantic Phone:

Suffolk 934-2400

King William County 954-6222 or (800) 392-1552

New Kent County (966, 932, & 829 Prefix) 284-0058

New Kent County (All other prefix) 727-8100

Newport News, Hampton, Poquoson, Williamsburg,
James City, York & Charles City Counties 954-6222

Gloucester, Middlesex, Mathews, King & Queen, Surry
& Isle of Wight (800) 892-2980

Southside (800) 275-2355

GTE-Virginia (800) 483-1000

Mid-Atlantic Sprint Carolina (919) 977-7100

State Agencies

Department of Emergency Management (N.C.) (919) 733-3867

Department of Emergency Management (VA.) (804) 323-2897

Traffic

Highway Helpline (VA) (800) 367-7623

Bridges and Tunnels (800) 792-2800

North Carolina DOT (877) DOT-4YOU

Important USN Numbers

COMPHIBGRU TWO STAFF DUTY OFFICER (757) 462-7403

COMPHIBGRU TWO QUARTERDECK (757) 462-7518

NAVAL STATION NORFOLK QUARTERDECK (757) 322-2365/6

USN DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER HOTLINE (757) 322-2330

Family Disaster Supplies Kit

USS SAIPAN OMBUDSMAN:	(757) 531-5898
E-mail	LHA2OMBUD@yahoo.com
USS SAIPAN COMMAND Master Chief:	
Ship At-Sea Phone Number	(757) 443-7338
Ship In-port Phone Number	(757) 445-6245
Cell Phone	(757) 531-5926
E-mail	cmc@saipan.navy.mil
SHIP'S E-MAIL: (YOUR SAILOR)	
USS SAIPAN OMBUDSMAN: (Carrie)	(757) 531-5897
E-mail:	Saipancareline@yahoo.com

The following information should be completed and given to your sailor for the purpose of location in case of emergency while SAIPAN is at sea:

PRIMARY LOCATION YOU WILL GO DURING EVACUATION:

NAME OF PERSON AT THAT LOCATION

PHONE NUMBER AT THAT LOCATION

PHONE NUMBER TO CONTACT OTHER THAN EVACUATION LOCATION

OTHER INFORMATION THAT WOULD BE HELPFUL IN LOCATING YOU IF NECESSARY

Keep these supplies at home throughout the year in preparation for major emergencies or disasters. We recommend that you keep them in a separate "Family Disaster Supplies Kit" so they are easy to find when you need them. Identify a safe room for storage of the supply kit and where you can go if a hurricane hits. *Don't forget to rotate and replace expired items throughout the year.*

Family members should discuss and plan additional supplies that might be needed over an extended period of time. Be ready for the hurricane season. Some supplies will be required in the event you elect to stay in your home. Others may be required if you evacuate or relocate or go to a shelter. Plan supplies so they are clearly accessible and identifiable. After a hurricane watch is issued, there may be a high demand and short supply of many items.

- AM/FM radio (AC/DC battery operated)
- Baby food, diapers, formula, and other supplies
- Backpack, duffel bag, portable cooler, or other containers
- Bleach (without lemon or any other additives)
- Canned or packaged foods, milk and beverages (minimum 7-day non-perishable food supply for each family member)
- Can opener (non-electric)
- Changes of clothing, hard soled shoes, and rain gear for each family member

- Eating utensils and supplies
- Emergency cooking facilities (camping equipment and supplies are great)
- Extra prescription medications, glasses, or hearing aids (see your doctor)
- Fire extinguishers (checked and serviced annually)■First aid kit (adequate capacity and type for the size of your family)
- Flashlights & extra batteries (size and type for flashlights, radios, etc.)
- Food and water for pets
- Important documents (driver's license, birth certificate, insurance documents, etc.)
- Lanterns and fuel (stored in safe container & location)
- Matches (stored in a safe and protective container)
- Mosquito repellant
- Non-perishable foods, milk, and beverages (minimum 7-day supply for each family member)
- Plywood boards ¾" to board up windows (cut & fit ahead of time)
- Quiet games, toys, books, and cards
- Sleeping bag and blankets for each family member
- Spare batteries for flashlights, radios, etc.
- Spare keys for home, vehicles, boats, etc.
- Toilet paper, soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, and other personal hygiene items
- Water (1 gallon per person per day for drinking purposes)
- Water purification procedures & tablets (check with your local health department)
- Weather alert radio (AC/DC battery operated)
- Other items preplanned by the family